

### Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

When the multifilament fabric, that is, the backing fabric (11) is forced ~~inbetween~~ in between adjacent finger needles (20, 20), longitudinal puckers (30) rise in the multifilament fabric.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

The use of the polyester multifilament fabric in place of the flat yarn fabric is required when a high tensile strength is required ~~by~~ to the tufted carpet. And, in the case of the polyester multifilament fabric to which the high tensile strength is required, it is also typically required to increase both densities of warp and weft. However, if the high density polyester multifilament fabric is impregnated with a liquid binding resin, the warps and the wefts are so firmly fixed together at their intersections that the warps and the wefts can not easily slip aside when the needle threads into the polyester multifilament fabric in the tufting process. Thus, a backing fabric reinforced by impregnating with a liquid binding resin makes the tufting operation difficult.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 17 with the following amended paragraph:

- the first pile yarns that are arranged with the needle gauge (N) of from 1/8 inch (i.e., 2.54/8 cm) to 1/10 inch (i.e., 2.54/10 cm)[[,]] and the second pile yarns that are

arranged with the needle gauge ( $M=2N$ ) of twice of the needle gauge ( $N$ ) of the first pile yarn ~~and~~ are tufted by arranging the first pile yarns and the second pile yarns in a double lines longitudinally front and rear;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 22, to page 10, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

- each second pile that is made of second pile yarn ~~that~~ lies between the adjacent first piles;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 22, to page 12, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

An interspace is disposed between the bed plate (21) and finger needles (20) for arrangement of first needles (22) and second needles (23) in a double line longitudinally front and rear. The interspace forms a valley (29) between the bed plate (21) and the finger needle (20). In the case shown in Figures 1-3, the stitch gauge ( $S=3 \text{ } [[2]]L$ ) is illustrated as being set up treble the picking repeat ( $L$ ) of the weft (13). The distance ( $D=4L$ ) of the interspace between the first needle (22) and the second needle(23) is illustrated as being set up four times the picking repeat ( $L$ ) of the weft (13). Every second needle (23) is disposed as to contact the middle portion between a pair of adjacent first needles (22a, 22b) as shown in Fig. 7. In Figs. 1 and 2, in one tufting cycle, the first set of piles (19a1, 19a2, 19a3) are tufted simultaneously. In the succeeding second tufting cycle, the first set of piles (18b, 18b) and the second set of piles (19b1, 19b2) are also tufted simultaneously. In the succeeding third tufting cycle, the first set of piles

(18c1, 18c2, 18c3) and the second set of piles (19c1, 19c2, 19c3) are also tufted simultaneously. In the succeeding fourth tufting cycle, the first set of piles (18d1, 18d2, 18d3, 18d4, 18d5, 18d6) and the second set of piles (19d1, 19d2) are also tufted simultaneously. In each tufting cycle, the second needles (23, 23) are operated by shifting laterally back or forth (W) by a half of the needle gauge (M) of the second set of pile yarns (17,17), which is set up twice the needle gauge (N) of the first set of pile yarns (16, 16).

Please add the following new paragraph on page 12 after the paragraph ending on line 6:

Then, as shown in Fig.1, in the one tufting cycle, the second set of piles (19a1, 19a2, 19a3) are tufted with the needle gauge ( $M=2N$ ) of twice the needle gauge (N) of the first set of piles (18a, 18a) and arranged in double lines in the longitudinal direction (F) of the backing fabric (11) together with respect to the first set of piles (18a, 18a), and every second pile (19a1, 19a2, 19a3) lies between any one of a pair of adjacent first set of piles (18, 18) which are adjacent in the lateral direction (W) of the backing fabric (11). In the succeeding second tufting cycle, as shown in Fig. 1, the second set of piles (19b1, 19b2) are tufted with the needle gauge ( $M=2N$ ) of twice the needle gauge (N) of the first set of piles (18b, 18b) and arranged in double lines in the longitudinal direction (F) of the backing fabric (11) together with respect to the first set of piles (18b, 18b), and every second pile (19a1, 19a2) lies between any one pair of adjacent first set of piles (18, 18) which are adjacent in the lateral direction (W) of the backing fabric (11). In the succeeding third tufting cycle, as shown in Fig. 1, the second set of piles (19c1, 19c2, 19c3) are tufted with the needle gauge ( $M=2N$ ) of twice the needle gauge (N) of the first

set of piles (18c1, 18c2, 18c3) and arranged in double lines in the longitudinal direction (F) of the backing fabric (11) together with respect to the first set of piles (18c1, 18c2, 18c3), and every second pile (19c1, 19c2, 19c3) lies between any one of a pair of adjacent first set of piles (18, 18) which are adjacent in the lateral direction (W) of the backing fabric (11). In the succeeding fourth tufting cycle, as shown in Fig. 1, the second set of piles (19d1, 19d2) are tufted with the needle gauge (M=2N) of twice the needle gauge (N) of the first set of piles (18d1, 18d2, 18d3, 18d4, 18d5, 18d6) and arranged in double lines in the longitudinal direction (F) of the backing fabric (11) together with respect to the first set of piles (18d1, 18d2, 18d3, 18d4, 18d5, 18d6), and every second pile (19d1, 19d2) lies between any one of a pair of adjacent first set of piles (18, 18) which are adjacent in the lateral direction (W) of the backing fabric (11).

Please add the following new paragraph on page 12 following the new paragraph immediately preceding this:

In the case shown in Figs. 1-3, since the stitch gauge (S=3L) is set up treble the picking repeat (L) of the weft (13), every first pile (18) in every stitch row of the first pile yarn (16) and every second pile (19) in every stitch row of the second pile yarn (17) are respectively tufted in a ratio of one to three wefts. That is, three wefts lie between every adjacent first piles (18, 18) which were tufted and then adjacent in the same stitch row of the first pile yarn (16). And, three wefts lie between every adjacent second piles (19, 19) which were tufted and then adjacent in the same stitch row of the second pile yarn (17).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

In one example, the backing fabric (11) was woven by using a polyester multifilament yarn for the warp (12) and the weft (13) with a density of the warp of 26 ends per inch (i.e., 26 ends/2.54 cm) and with a density of the weft of 25 pickers per inch (i.e. 25 pickers/2.54 cm).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

When the filaments (14, 14) composing the weft (13) were partially fixed to one another with the binding resin (15), the binding resin (15) increases a tensile strength of the weft (13), and as a result, the weft (13) becomes wiry like a bamboo stick. Thus, in the tufting process, the backing fabric (11) is not easily forced ~~inbetween~~ in between adjacent finger needles (20, 20), thereby effectively eliminating the longitudinal puckers (30) from rising in the backing fabric (11).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Such weft (13B), since it does not contact any needle, is not peeled away from the warp (12) and remains in the adherent situation in connection with the warp (12). So that, the dimensional stability of the backing fabric is maintained by weft (13B). Thus, it is desirable to set up the stitch gauge (S) several integral times the picking repeat (L) so that from 2 ends to 5 ends of the weft (13A,13B,13C...) lie between adjacent first piles (18,

18) and between adjacent second piles (19, 19) which were formed in the same stitch row of the same first pile yarn (16) and the same second pile yarn (17), respectively. Thus, the second needle (23) does not force the backing fabric (11) in the valley (29) disposed between the bed plate (21) and the finger needle (20). Therefore, the transverse pucker (32) does not tend to rise in the backing fabric (11). Such weft (13B), since it does not contact any needle, is not peeled away from the warp (12) and remains in the adherent situation in connection with the warp (12). So that, the dimensional stability of the backing fabric is maintained by weft (13B). Thus, it is desirable to set up the stitch gauge (S) several integral times the picking repeat (L) so that from 2 ends to 5 ends of the weft (13A,13B,13C...) lie between adjacent first piles (18, 18) and between adjacent second piles (19, 19) which were formed in the same stitch row of the same first pile yarn (16) and the same second pile yarn (17), respectively. Thus, second needle (23) does not force the backing fabric (11) in the valley (29) disposed between the bed plate (21) and the finger needle (20). Therefore, the transverse pucker (32) does not tend to rise in the backing fabric (11). And, the irregularity in height (H) of the second pile (19) is also avoided.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

In the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the first needles (22, 22), which the weft (13) is to make contact with first, were arranged with the needle gauge ( $\frac{1}{8}$  inch (2.54 cm)) of 1/8 inch (2.54/8 cm). And, the second needles (23, 23) were disposed at the rear side

against the first needle (22), and were arranged with the needle gauge ( $[[N]]M$ ) of 1/4 inch (i.e. 2.54/4 cm) .

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

Before the tufting process, the warp (12) and the weft (13) are pivotally and weakly fixed through a relatively small amount of binding resin (15), which partially distributes only on the surface of the weft (13). ~~This~~ Thus, in the tufting process, when the weft (13) contacts the needle (22 and/or 23), the weft (13) easily peels up and is separated away from warp (12). As a result, needles (22 and 23) are not damaged by the reaction which is to operate from the weft (13) against the needles (22 and 23) in the feeding direction (F) of the backing fabric. A tufted carpet that does not have the longitudinal puckers (30) and the transverse puckers (32), has a pile (H) that is even, and has a superior tensile strength and dimensional stability than those tufted carpets that do. In addition, this tufted carpet is suitable to use in busy traffics, such as in a vehicular passageway.